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# MEMOIRS

## FOR THE

# CURIOUS

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*Cochlearum Marinarum, Britannicarum Catalogus.*

1. **A**uris marina *Anglica* Mus. Petiver 801. The Sea-Ear or Norman Shell.

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2. *Balanus Anatifera* Mus. Petiver. 802. Barnacle Shell.

3. *Balanus* max. ore patulo M. P. 803. Great Ship Barnicle.

4. *Balanus noster parvus* vulg. M. P. 804. Small Barnicle.

5. *Buccinulum maritimum, minimum.* Marsh dwarf Winckle.

6. *Buccinulum medium crassum ponderosum & læve* an List.

*Hist. Animal Angl. p. 155. Fig. 1. & Hist. Conchyl. l. 4. S. 14.*

*Fig. 4. Tab. 913? Smooth Crab Whelke.*

7. *Buccinulum* marit. nostras, costis fasciatis & striatis M. P. 809. Crab-Whelke.

8. *Buccinulum* marit. minus costis fasciatis & striatis. Small Crab-Whelke.

9. *Buccinum* alb. min. costis eleganter elatis M. P. 705. Small Winckle-trope.

10. *Buccinum tessellatum minus, areis* Hortor. frequens. List. *Hist. Conchyl. l. 4. S. 15. Fig. 21. Small Grater-whelke.*

11. *Buccinum Cornubiense minus è Castaneo & albo fasciatum* Gaz. Nat. Tab. 18. Fig. 5. & Cat. 119. Dells Grater-Winckle.

12. Buc-



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12. *Buccinum Dactyloides labrosum Edinburgense* G. N. 79. 6. an L. H. C. l. 4. S. 12. Fig. 20? *Broad lip Frith-Winckle.*
13. *Cochlea marina, mucrone Catenata* G. N. 93. 7. an L. H. A. A. 163. Fig. 10. & L. H. C. l. 4. S. 5. Fig. 19? *The Humber-Covin.*
14. *Cochlea Orchad. max. crassa, fasciata* G. N. 36. 11. Cat. 118. *Great Orchad Covin.*
15. *Cochlea marit. nostras crassa fasciata* M. Pet. 813. *Scarborough Covins.*
16. *Concha Veneris exigua, alba, striata* M. Pet. 17. *Nuns.*
17. *Nerita Anglic. marit. flavesceus vulgat.* M. Pet. 716. *Yellow Nerit.*
18. *Nerita Anglie marit. fuscus vulg.* M. Pet. 717. *Brown Nerit.*
19. *Nerita Orchad. fusca, fasciâ unicâ flavescente* G. N. 34. 5. & Cat. 116. *Single girdled Covin.*
20. *Nerita Orchad. lutea, bifasciis nigris* G. N. 34. 4. & Cat. 115. *Double girdled Covin.*
21. *Nerita Orchad. flava, strijs capillaceis* G. N. 34. 6. & Cat. 117. *Hairy girdled Covin.*
22. *Patella vulg. Anglica* M. Pet. 827. *Common Pap Shell.*
23. *Patella Cornubiensis cornea* G. N. 75. 3. *lævis fusca* L. H. C. l. 4. S. 1. f. 26. *Horn Pap Shell.*
24. *Patella Anglica parva, tenuis, cymbuli formis, lineis caeruleis guttatis* M. Pet. 725. *Blew-ray'd Pap Shell.*
25. *Patella cancellata fissura notabili.* G. N. 72. 5. L. H. C. l. 4. S. 1. Fig. 28.
26. *Planorbis minimus Algis freq. adnascens* G. N. 35. 8. & Cat. 120. *Wrack Spangle.*
27. *Purpura rugosa Anglica* G. N. 93. 16. *English Purple Shell.*
28. *Trochus marit. nostras, orbibus elatis* M. P. 846. *Knotted Top-Shell.*
29. *Trochus Anglic. Spiralis* M. P. 847. *Flat Speer, Top-Shell.*
30. *Trochus Anglic. spiralis minor* M. P. 848. *Round Speer, Top-Shell.*
31. *Trochus nostr. lineiflatis obliquè rubentibus.* M. P. 849. *Broad waved, Top Shell.*
32. *Trochus nostr. lin. angustis obliquè rufescentibus.* M. P. 850. *Narrow waved, Top-Shell.*

*Madam Maria Sybilla Merian's History of SURINAM Insects, Abreviated and Methodized, with some Remarks.*

**T**HIS Curious Lady having already published two Quarto Volumes of such Insects, their Changes and Feedings, as she had observed in Germany and the Netherlands, the first the Country of her Nativity, and the last that of her Residence. She here presents us with the History of such as she lately observed and painted in Surinam, together with the lively Figures of them, their Changes and the Plants they feed on.

The pleasantness of the Speculation very well deserves the imitation of the most Curious part of her Sex, which if joined with Men of Observation, might in time produce large Histories of this kind in several other parts of the World, and particularly of our own *British Insects*, which are daily found to be very numerous, and may be applied to many Advantages in Human Life, no less useful than those already known, viz. The *Silk worm*, *Bee*, *Cochineel*, *Cantharides*, *Millepedes*, *Lacca-Insects*, &c.

Cap. 1. *Of Lizards, Frogs and Serpents.*

1. The *Sauegard*. Tab. IV. *Lacerta marmorea Surinamensis*, caudâ nigris zonis ornata. This is a beautiful *Amphibious Lizard*, or small *Crocodile*, of 10 or 12 foot long, it feeds not only on *Fish* and *dead Carrion* but on *Flies*, *Ants*, and other Insects. Their Eggs, which the *Indians* often eat, are as big as those of Hens; these they lay in the Sand where they are hatch'd by the heat of the Sun.



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This seems to be the *Guiney Pompon*, a harmless *Bugle skin'd Lizard*, which Mr *Petiver* has given a large Figure of in the 2d *Decade* of his *Gazophylacium Naturæ*, &c. Tab. XV. F. 6.

2. The *Surinam Stellio*. Tab. XXIII. *Lacerta Surinam. caerulefscens, maculis albis*. This is also a harmless *Lizard*, the Body blewish, with white spots and a broad blue List along the Back from Head to Tail. This lay'd 4 whitish round Eggs, which hatch'd at Sea with the Authorefs in her return home, but both the Dam and young ones dy'd for want of proper Food.

3. The *Wing eared Surinam Frog*. Tab. LVI. *Rana aurita Surinam. digitis globosis*. From two extended Flaps or Ears placed between his Head and Shoulders; he is of a dark brown, marbled in several parts, with green Eye-spots and streaks; what is very singular, he hath globular Toes instead of Claws, that he may with the more ease walk on the Surface of moist Mud, &c.

4. *Dorsiferous Surinam Toad*. Tab. LIX. *Bufo Surinam. fatis Dorsifer*. The Females of this strange out of course Animal, breeds its young ones on its Back, whereon are many cells, each containing an Egg; these when ready to Spawn, you may see creeping out, as the Figure curiously represents. The Body is dark brown, their fore Feet finger'd, but the hinder webb'd like those of a Duck.

Its said that Curious Physitian Dr *Hans Sloane* has one of these Animals very finely preserv'd in Balsamick Spirits, from whose Back may be seen the young ones creeping out, which as its so great a Rarity and the only one in *England*, I am told he has been offer'd several *Guineas* for it, more than it cost him.

5. The *Tun belly Snake*. Tab. V. *Serpens marmoræata Surinam. ventre tumido*. From the largeness and similitude of that part, its spotted like our *Adder* or *Viper*, but with greater variety and finer. It lays soft Eggs as other Snakes, but these are spotted with blue.

6. *Surinam Ribban Snake*. Tab. XLVI. *Serpens Surinam. marmoreata rubescens*. The Back of this is red and Belly white, but both finely marbled. Found at the Root of a *Jasmine*.



Cap. 2. Of Butterflies.

Seet. 1. Of single Bicoloured Butterflies.

7. The whitish *Surinam* Butterfly Tab. LVIII. *Papilio Surinam. e flavedine albescent.* This above has the Face of some of our common *English* white Butterflies, but yellowish below, with buff edges and marks, and spotted with Silver in the midst of each Wing. The *Catterpillar* is hairy-tuft'd and bristly, with Saffron spots; it feeds on the *welted Bean-tree*, and turned into a Thred pendent green *Coffin* the 16th of *June*, and 10 days after broke into the Butterfly above, 3 inches long, viz. between the tip of each upper Wing, and an inch and half broad.

8. The *Surinam Brimston* Butterfly. Tab. 51. *Papilio Surinam flavus.* This is much of the same shape and size with the last, but yellow on both sides without any spots above. The *Catterpillar* of the same colour a little hairy, armed with five black thorn like prickles; the *Coffin* common-like and brown, it turned the 16th of *June*, and towards the end of the same Month it hatch'd as above.

9. The Pale *Cashew-Eye*. Tab. XVI. *Papilio Surinam. pallidus, alis inferioribus oculatus.* The greatest part is of a yellowish white, the selvedge of the lower Wings brown and Eyed. The Leaves of the *Cashew apple* is the Food of this *Catterpillar*, which is gross and short, thick set with large tufts of white Hair, so long that it appears not very unlike a Shock Dog. Its *Coffin* brown and of the common shape, which turned the 3d of *March*, and hatch'd the 18th.

10. The small *Pappaw* Butterfly Tab. XL. *Papilio alba minor Surinam. margine flavo, maculis fuscis fimbriatis.* The midst of this small Butterfly is white, selvedged with yellow and brown spots on the lower edges. The *Catterpillar* yellowish, with liver coloured streaks, and feeds on the *Pappaw* Leaves; it *Coffin'd* the 6th of *April*, and hatch'd the 20th into a Fly somewhat less than the next.

11. Golden Butterfly, with black guards, Tab. XXXVIII. *Papilio minor aureus Surinam. limbis nigris.* This is yellow in the middle with 2 half Moons of the same colour, the rest black. The *Catterpillar* small, smooth and yellow, streak'd

October 1708. with green, it feeds on the Plant which in *Jamaica* they call *wild Cassada*, it Coffin'd the 6th of *May* and flew the 20th, near 2 inches long and one broad.

12. Blew *Surinam Hair-streak* Tab. XIII. *Papilio medius Surinam. ceruleus, infra subpurpureus*. A midling Butterfly about 2 inches long, and more than one broad, above wholly blue, except a yellow spot on the inner tip of each lower Wing, with 2 white girdled streaks and a round yellow spot in the middle of each lower Wing, near its edge. The *Catterpillar* is small, green, and beset with Pin headed Hairs, feeding on the yellow *Cluster Plumb* Leaves; its *Coffin* little and brown, remained from the 7th of *April* to the 20th, and then changed as above.

13. The *Grass* Butterfly. Tab. 2. *Papilio Surinamensis, é virescente & nigredine mixtis* an *Pap. Jamaic. é fusco lutescente, subtus virescens* &c. *Gazophylac. Naturæ* Tab. XIII. Fig. 1? This *Butterfly* above, is equally mixt with dark brown and pale *Verdigreese*, but below mostly of the last with buffish inlets and something of reddish. The *Catterpillar* found on *Grass*, was pale green, with a blue head; its fore Legs, 2 Neckrings, a side streak and spots above, red; the Body somewhat hairy, with 2 Tail Brisles of the same. Its *Coffin* buff, hanging by a thread, which chang'd the 10th of *May*, and 8 days after broke forth the *Butterfly* as above, which was somewhat more than 4 Inches long.

Sect. 2. Admirals, viz. such *Butterflies* as generally have a white, yellow or other *Feild* in the midst of its upper Wings, the rest of other Colours.

14. Blew *Admiral*. Tab. VIII. *Papilio Surinam. cerulescens, campo albo subtus. sanguineo*. The Ground of this above is a mixture of blackish and pale blew, with a white field in the midst of the upper Wings, which with some smaller white marks are seen below, with several bloody partitions and spots. The *Catterpillar* of this feeds on the red flowered *Jasmine-tree*, its head yellow, rayed with thorns, the Body smooth, greenish streak'd with blew, as is its forked tail with that and yellow; the *Coffin* yellow and of the common shape, commenced *Sept.* the 20th, and the 11th of *October* came out the Insect above, which was 3 Inches and a qr. long, and one and a half broad.



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15. The Brown Surinam Admiral. Tab. 35. *Papilio Surinam fuscus, areis flavis*. Above its of a brown ground with yellow allyes, below much the same, but spotted. The Catterpillar (feeds on a Neck-lace podded Coral Tree) is somewhat hairy, reddish with white streaks on its back; this turns into a yellowish thick *Coffin*, blotted and girdled with red, it has a small mixture of green from the broad end to the middle; it chang'd the beginning of April, and hatch'd about the middle of the same Month into the Butterfly above, which was near 5 inches long and 2 broad.

16. The Brown, grail'd, Surinam Admiral Tab. 32. *Papilio Surin. fuscus, areis flavis, subtus punctatus*. This above very much resembles the last, but differs below in being finely pounc'd with various fields and differing yellow Eye spots circled with white. The Catterpillar is smooth and green, hath a forked head and tail, the last yellowish and blew, the other with its Mouth and side lines purp'le, the lowest yellow as are its girdles; its beautiful *Coffin* mostly purple, with some green and speckled with Silver; this chang'd the 20th of May, and June the 4th hatch'd into the above described Fly, of near 5 inches long and 2 broad.

17. The Dark Surinam Admiral Tab. 36. *Papilio Sur. nigrescens, areis albis maculisque flavis*. Its ground is very dark with long white Allyes, the outer some what spotted, as are the selvage of the lower Wings with yellow, the upper Wings below are purplish the lower tawny with 2 yellow spots. The Catterpillar smooth, large, and marbled with tawny black and white. Its *Coffin* thick, short and much of the same Colours; this chang'd April the 14th, and the 26th hatch'd a Butterfly 4 inches long and above one and a half broad.

Señ. 3. *Atlasses*. These are great ey'd Butterflies of the largest size, and are more or less adorned above with a glorious shining blew.

18. The Azure Atlas Tab. 53. *Papilio Surinam. azureus, angustà margine fusca*. The upper selvage of this beautiful Insect is very narrow and brown, with white spots, the rest deep blew with Silver shades; its brown below, with 3 large Eyes in each Wing, with greenish waves edged with tawney and white; its 6 inches long and almost 3 broad. The Catterpillar feeds on a sort of Medlar, is yellow streak'd with red, and each Wing



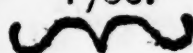
Wing beset with 4 stiff prickles. Its *Coffin* arched with a Bow-string, otherwise like those of the common kinds. This and the next appear in *January*, and hatch about a Fortnight after they have *Coffin'd*.

19. *White list'd Atlas Tab. 60. Papilio max. Surinam. lineâ alba angustâ notata.* This has a large brown selvedge on the upper Wing, with a white slant thro' the middle, all the rest blew, *underneath* its very finely marbled and adorned with 3 *Eyes*, viz. one small in the upper Wing and 2 in the other, the lower molt magnificently large. The *Catterpillars* are red with 4 blew spots in each Wing, from whence arise black hairy bristles; these turn into a beautiful spotted *Coffin* about *New-Years Day*, and about a Fortnight after hatch into the above, which are 4 inches broad and almost 8 long.

20. *Brown, selvedged Atlas Tab. 9. Papilio max. Surinam. margine fuscolunulato.* This differs from the last in being on the brown, with white Moons instead of the List, it hath below 6 midling *Eyes*, with 2 smaller in greenish Circles, the rest of the ground brown shaded with purple and edged with yellow waves. The *Catterpillar* thick, large and smooth, mixt with yellow and red, rib'd with white *Eyes* and Slants; it feeds on the *Pomegranate Leaves*, *Coffin'd April 22d*, and hatch'd the 8th of May into the above *Atlas* of 7 inches long and 3 broad.

21. *Brown, Admiral Atlas Tab. 7. Papilio max Surin. fuscus perelegans area carulescente.* Next the body (unlike all the rest) this has a large field of brown, as are its edges also, but waved and eyed with tawney and white, in the midst is a large blew field mixt with Silver towards the top where its widest. Finely veined *underneath*, mostly with green, adorned with 7 *Eyes* variously circled; its 5 inches broad, and would be near 9 long if fully extended. The *Catterpillar* large and green set with short red prickles, and hairy tufts, the last only near its head. It *Coffin'd* the 20th of April and hatch'd the 6th of May.

22. *Buff Atlas Tab. 23. Papilio Surin. max. subtus perbellé oculatus ac marmoratus &c. Gazophyl. Natur. Tab. 28. Fig. 1.* The upper Wings of this are of a sad Buff or brown, the lower blackish with a variable shade of blew next the Body; below its elegantly marbled, and very remarkable for a large Eye in each lower Wing near the Body, which is encompass'd with part of the Wings, very finely grailed, much resembling those of



of the common netted Locust. Its Catterpillar (feeds on Baccove Leaves a sort of Pantane) has a hairy forked Tail, the Body brown with 4 prickles on its Back, with other hairy ones on its Head; its brown Coffin was spotted on each side with Silver, turned Dec. the 3d, and hatch'd before Christmas into the Fly above, which was 3 inches broad and above 6 long.

Se<sup>t</sup>. 4. Caudated or tail-wing'd Butterflies, commonly call'd Pages.

23. The green, streak'd Jamaica Page Tab. 29. *Papilio caudatus* Jamaic. *nigrescens utrinque ex viridi aureo splendide striatus*. Mus. Petiver. 509. The ground of this black, very elegantly strip'd with pale blew and shining green of a metallick lustre; its length 4 inches, and breadth 3, whereof its tail was one. Its Catterpillar green, (feeds on Shadock or Pummelose Leaves) finely beset with hairy bristles, longest towards the head and tail; the Coffin brown and spotted, chang'd the 3d of August and burst the 19th.

24. Red streak'd, Maryland Page Tab 43. Page de la Reine Gallis. *Papilio caudatus* Marianus *fuscus, trijs pallescentibus, linea & maculis sanguineis subtus ornatus* Mus. Petiver. 508. This resembles the last in shape and size, but instead of its greenish lustre is whitish, and underneath has a singular streak thro' each lower Wing. This Catterpillar is black, speckled with white and hairy bristled, (very like that of our English Peacocks Eye) but these at the end are stellated. This chang'd the 3d of April into a common like brown Coffin, and burst about a Fortnight after.

25. Small Silver-spotted Surinam Cotton Page Tab. 10. *Papilio* Surin. *caudatus minor, verruculis ex aureo argenteis subtus eleganter aspersis* Gazoph. Natur. Tab. 10. Fig. 9. This is a small pale Butterfly with brownish tips, the 2 innermost the longest, with others much shorter all tipt with white, and underneath finely boss'd with metallick shining Blysters. The Catterpillar feeds on the Cotton Bush, is smooth, of a whitish yellow speckled with black. This chang'd the 19th of June and hatch'd the 24th of July.

Se<sup>t</sup>. 5. Curl-wing'd Butterflies, are such whose lower wings are Scallop'd, curl'd or indented, call'd by some Carols.

26. Red-spotted, black Carol Tab. 17, *Papilio dentatus niger* Surinam. *maculis rubris*. The ground of these black, each upper



per Wing above has 4 white spots, and many red on both sides of the lower. Its Catterpillar is elegantly mark'd and streak'd with yellowish Thorns on each Wing, and 2 on his Forehead: These feed on the Lime or wild Lemon-tree, and turns into a brown Coffin, which bursts the beginning of April into a Fly above 4 inches long and 2 broad.

27. Green, Rose Carol Tab. 31. *Papilio dent. viridis* Surin. *lunulis subtus tricoloribus*. This is wholly dark green above, as are its upper Wings below, but the lower brown edged, with 3 rows of Moon-like spots, the innermost red, middle blew, the outer yellow, of much the same make and size with the next, and change at the same time, viz. August 30th it Coffin'd, and hatch'd the 14th of September.

28. Yellow, Rose Carol Tab. 31. *Papilio dentat.* Surinam. *e luteo & nigro mixtus*. The ground of this is dark brown, the middle yellow, as are its Lunets, its near 5 inches long and 2 broad. This and the last may be Male and Female, being both hatch'd from Catterpillars, which feed on the changeable American double or Rose Holly Oak.

Sect. 6. Longales, are Butterflies that have their upper Wings very long and much narrower than the under.

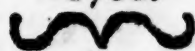
29. Guava Longale Tab. 19. *Papilio longipennis* Surin. *niger, campis transparentibus*. The Catterpillar of this is green and smooth, with a black Face, its Coffin common like and brown. This in August after a Fortnights lying, breaks into a black Butterfly with transparent fields, 3 inches and a half long, and little more than one broad.

30. Small, transparent Longale Tab. 35. *Papilio longipennis minor* Surin. *niger, maculis translucidis*. This is much smaller than the last, the upper Wings spotted, the lower pale and selvedged; the Catterpillar brown and hairy. It Coffin'd the 10th of April and hatch'd the 23d, was something more than 2 inches long and near one broad.

31. The tricolor Longale Tab. 30. *Papilio longipennis* Surin. *e nigro luteo ac inferius rubro mixtus*. Its outer Wings above are black and yellow, its inner Scarlet with a black Selvedge, The Catterpillar greenish with very long whitish Hair. It Coffin'd the 3d of May, and hatch'd the 17th into a Fly near 3 inches long and one broad.

The rest shall be inserted in our next.





*An Abstract of a Voyage to Africa, wherein some part of that Continent is described: To which is added, a succinct Account of several Nations situate near the Indian Sea, very little known to Europeans; together with Observations on their Trade, Merchandize, Wars, Policy and Marriages, by a Gentleman who went Commander of a Frigot in discovery of those Countries.*

**A**N Account of Travels is generally very entertaining, because there always happens in the variety of such Relations, something New to amuse or divert the fancy of the Reader; admitting this Assertion as a truth, the following Adventures I suppose will please the Taste of the most Inquisitive and Curious, the Relation which is here given being wholly new and surprizing, and containing several remarkable Observations and Customs relating to Trade and other Matters, which are no where to be found in any Author already extant.

The first Person that ever touch'd upon these Coasts, according to the best of my Judgment and Information, was one Capt. Rogers an *Englishman*, who sail'd thither 3 or 4 times upon Discoveries, brought back some very rich Commodities, good Arguments of his Success, and dy'd before he could reap the fruit of his former Expeditions.

Soon after him Capt. Frecke in the year 1691, and Captain Culliford in the year 1694. made the same Voyage. The first of these had the misfortune to run his Ship upon a Rock, after he had loaded about 15 Tun of Elephants Teeth, and split her to Pieces. Capt. Culliford returned safe, but both of them soon concluded all their Voyages in Death, so that I'm the only surviving Commander who ever made any Discoveries concerning those Places I am talking of.



## Memoirs for the Curious.

The first Country I shall describe is that of *Natala* or *Natalia*, which takes the 3d or 4th of Latitude from North to South; its bounded on one side by a small but very rich Nation of Savages, call'd by our *English* Travellers Wild-men. Their Habitations are in Rocks and Caves, without any other Houses than such as are formed by Nature. Their Stature is low and humble like their Houses, their Complexion tawny, their Hair black and curled, representing the Wool of Negroes. Their Arms are a Bow, Lance and Poison'd Arrows, and their Neighbours do them injustice, or they are very cruel to their Enemies. On the South of this Country is the River *Delligoa*, in Latitude 28. The Inhabitants of the Country contiguous to this River, drive a considerable Commerce with the *Portuguese* of *Mosambique*, who often visit them in small Barks, and truck their Manufactures with them for Elephants Teeth, of which here is a vast plenty, and more perchance than in any other part of the World; for I have seen at one time in possession of him who Governs or Reigns in that Country, between 80 and 90 Tun of Ivory, and he assured me, that in a Months time they could procure as great a quantity, and have them in a readiness to Ship of. 'Tis pity that a good Settlement is not here Establish'd; 'tis also a misfortune that some small Ships are not built to Trade with these People, who upon all Occasions have express'd the greatest Inclination to hold a Correspondence with the *Europeans*. If the *Dutch*, who inhabit the *Cape of Good Hope*, were sensible of the sweetness of this Trade, and with what ease they might obtain it, they would embrace the offer, and not let so rich a Commerce lye uncultivated.

But to quit this digression, the Country of *Natala* or *Natalia*, lyes open to the *Indian Sea* on the East, but how far it may run backwards to the West I am ignorant, all that I can say as to this point is, that I my self have travell'd near 40 Miles up the Country, and this is certain, the People of this Country and the *Hottentots* possess the whole Neck of Land that runs here for several Miles together: One part of this Region which respects the Sea is *Champaign*, and very woody, but in the Inland it appears more uneven by reason of many Hills which rise in unequal Heighths; but yet it is interlac'd with pleasant Vallies and large Plains, and furnish'd with Natural Groves and Savan-



*Savannaes.* There is no want of Water, for every Hill affords a little Rivulet, which glides down according to the Situation of the Country, some of which after several turnings and Meanders, meet by degrees and form the famous River of *Natalc*, which discharges itself into the *East Indian Ocean*, in the Latitude of 30 South: There it opens itself pretty wide, and is deep enough to bear small Vessels. The Mouth of the River has a Bar where the Water is not above 11 or 12 foot deep, tho of each side it is Navigable enough. This is the chiefest River of the Country of *Natalia*, and has been frequented by our *English* and the *Portuguese*, as I told you before, but in a more particular manner by Capt. Rogers, who designed to settle a Factory here, which if he had done, 'twould have been the finest and best in all *Africa*. Besides this River, there is several little Streams and Rivulets, which bend their Course Northerly. The Woods here abound with several sorts of Trees, some of which are very good Timber and fit for any use, being tall, strait and large. I saw here a Tree which I observed the Inhabitants used as a Paint or Pigment, which they effected by rasping the Tree and steeping it in Water; but whether this Tree is of the same kind of that which grows in the North part of *Guiney* is a question, but of this I am most positive, that it makes a lovely dye, having made several Experiments of it my self, and having made a Colour with this Tree, rasp'd as I said before, I steep'd some Linnen into it, which retained the Stain so well, that it could not be afterwards wash'd out. I imagine if it is not the same we call *Cambawood*, it is much better, for I have tryed both sorts, and I find this to be the Richer and to retain its Colour longer. Here are vast Groves of this Wood, which are without the *Savannaes* and very near the Sea, and are so situated as they may be easily cut and carried to the Sea side. The *Savannaes* are Cloath'd with a beautiful thick Grass, and look as verdant as our Meadows here in *England*. Towards the inner Parts of the Lands, are several uncommon Animals, and several wild Beasts, such as Lyons, Tygers, Leopards, Elephants and Panthers. Here are Red-Deer, Bufaloes, Bullocks, Hogs, Rabbits and overgrown Monkeys, or Baboons of a vast size; here are also Estriges, and in the Seas Turtle and Sea Horses in abundance, who shed Teeth which is the finest sort of Ivory. They



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have here Buffuloes and Bullocks tame, all the other Creatures are wild. The Elephants are so plenty, that I have seen from 800 to 1000 in a drove together; every Morning and Evening they are seen grazing in the *Savannas*, but in the heat of the Day they return into the Woods for shelter. Their Disposition is peaceable if not molested, nor are the other wild Beasts very fierce, except the Tygers and the Red-Deer, which are the most dangerous. I have walked within 60 Yards of a Lyon and a Lyons, they never went out of their way to shun or overtake us, tho we perceiv'd they look'd after us: At first I was in a great Consternation, but the fright was soon over when I found they steered another Course, and seem'd to be as little desirous of rencountering us as we were of meeting with them. The Red Deer are very numerous, and feed also in quiet, unless some Accident provokes them; they mixt with the tame Cattel in the *Savannas*, and share their entertainment, being seldom disturbed by the Inhabitants of the Countries where they feed; here are also all manner of Fowls much resembling those we see every day in our Northern Clymates, such as Cocks and Hens, Turkeys, Ducks, Teal, Geese, and abundance of wild Fowl, as your Galesmas, Pentardos, as your *Portuguese* call them in the *Cape de Verde*, Partridges, Pheasants, Woodcocks, Snipes, Gulls, Carlews, Shags, Kings Fishers, Boobys, Nodies, Shear-waters, and abundance more: Here is a large sort of a Bird as big as a Peacock, with many fine coloured Feathers; Pellicans too are found in these Countries, such as we meet with near *Havre de Cruz* in the Bay of *Mexico*. Here is another sort of white Bird with red Feathers in its Wings, with a yellow Bill and Feet. The Inhabitants of the *Cape de Verde* Islands call them Flemings; their Nourishment is very good, but their Flesh is black and course; the Sea and Rivers do all abound with all manner of Fish, as Mullet, yellow Tails, Bream, Bass, Pearch, Tench, Trout, and several other sorts which I never saw. The Inhabitants seldom endeavour to catch any but Tortoises, and their usual time for catching them, is when they come a shore to lay their Eggs. The Negro Fishermen have a very pretty way to draw these Fish out of the Water, their method is this, as it is now used in the Island of *St Lawrence*, they take a living sucking Fish and fasten two Lines to it, one towards the head, and

and the other near the Tail; in this manner they let the sucking Fish down into the Water, in such Places where 'tis likely there may be quantities of Turtle; when this sucking Fish has got on the Back of a young Turtle, he will fasten himself to it, and so the Fishermen draw up both together. This way of catching Turtles I saw my self, and this Relation is a positive fact not a hearsay from other People, but is genuine, and what I can aver from my own Experience. The Natives hereabouts are of a middle size, but their Limbs and Symmetry are proportionable and exact; their Skins are black, their Noses not so flat as those of most other Negroes; their Visages are Oval, their Teeth are exceedingly white, and their aspect is altogether graceful. They are Naturally nimble, but for want of Commerce they grow lazy; their chiefest Employment is Husbandry, and their Stock or substance consists in Bulls and Cows, which they so carefully look after, that every one knows his own by a particular mark. Nor does the number of the Beasts cause any confusion in these *Indian* Cowherds, tho they promiscuously mingle and feed together in the *Savannas*. But yet notwithstanding their method of feeding, they have Pens near their Houses in which they inclose their *Milch* Cattel, and teach them to be gentle and fit them for the Payle. They likewise plant Corn, and fence in their Grounds to provide against tame Beasts, as well as wild. They have a sort of Maize or Corn, which is called *Guiney* Maize; and also another sort of Grain much resembling our Mustard Seed. They know no such thing as particular Tradesmen, but each Man provides himself with what Ornament or Use requires.

The Men and Women have different Employments, and each of them mind their business apart from one another. The Men build Houses, Plant and Hunt in the Woods, and do whatever is to be done Abroad. The Women Milk the Cows and dress the Victuals, and what other Work is required within Doors. Their Houses are neither great nor richly adorn'd with Furniture, but made light and close and very neatly thatch'd with Palmeto Leaves, that neither Wind nor Water can come into them. They hardly know what the wearing of Cloaths means; Grass and the Rhine of Twigs wrought together, make a sort of an Apron, which is all the Garniture they are acquainted with; they tye the same with strings fastened to the middle, and

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let the ends hang down as an Ornament. The Women have a sort of short Petticoats which reach no farther than the Knees; when it Rains or is bad Weather, they cover themselves with a Cows Hide thrown over their Shoulders like a Blanket. Their common subsistence is Bread made with *Indian Corn* or Maize, Beef, Fish, Milk, the former is a greater Novelty than the sweet, which they also Drink to quench their Thirst. Besides this, they have another sort of Drink made of the Grains I before mentioned, with which they make themselves very merry, against their Solemn Festivals and extraordinary Conventions; they adorn themselves with a Cocks Feather, or other Feathers pulled from Birds, which they stick round a Cap or their own Hair, which they wear on their heads; and in this Fashion imitate those *American Indians* which are represented in our Copper Plates and Draughts here in *England*. They have Hoods of their own making, with which they adorn their Women. Besides this dress of Beads for the head, they wear a Tail made of a piece of a Cows Hide rowled up together, and fastened in the proper place for that Embellishment; 'tis about 6 inches thick, and as it were studded with Brass and Iron. These diverting whims are made by their own hands, and indeed a *European* Taylor would be at a Nonplus to contrive the way of making one of these fit gracefully and play with an Air in Summer, to cool their Posteriors in those hot Countries.

I could never observe here any Musick that was regular, every full Moon all the Country meets, and standing round in a Ring, the oldest of the Company speaks a Parable by way of Advice to the younger sort, and when he has finish'd his story, part of them at once bend their Bows and shoot their Arrows into the Air, others seem to fight with their Machardoes or Lances; then of a sudden the old Man speaks a word or two, and all the Company sits down, sedately and attentively to hear what each other have to say, one not presuming to interrupt the other till they have done; then for a short time they appear very pensive and melancholy, and turn their Eyes and Faces towards the Ground, until by another sign from the old Man, they do as they did before, and this Action they repeat several times. The same Day the Moon is at full, every Man may have as many Wives as he can purchase and maintain,



tain, but the first Wife seems to have the superiority, and without buying here are no Wives to be had ; nor is there any any other Commodity here expos'd to Sale than Women ; but this Traffick is carried on amongst the Natives only. The Young Virgins are dispos'd of by their Fathers, Brothers or others, their nearest Male Relations ; the Price is according to the Beauty of the Damsel. They have no Money in this Country, but give Cows in exchange for Wives ; therefore he is the richest Man that hath most Daughters or Sisters ; for by their means he is sure of Cattel enough. The Men make merry when they espouse their Wives, but the Brides cry all the Bridal Day. They live together in small Villages, the oldest always governs the rest ; for here as in *Scotland* the whole Clan lives together. The younger willingly submit to his Government ; they are very just and extraordinary Civil to Strangers, as was experienc'd by some whom Capt. *Rogers* found here, and who by misfortune of a Shipwrack were obliged to stay in this Country. The Natives were so hospitable to these Persons, as to give them Wives and Cattel, and Ground, which they instructed them how to cultivate. They deal by the Strangers as they do with one another, for every one lends a Beginner a helping hand to raise his Fortune in the World. They were infinitely reverenc'd and esteem'd by all Ages and Sexes, so that the Women and Children shew many Tears upon their departure. They did the same by me after I had stay'd there 17 Weeks, in order to make a Settlement. All that is here related is truth, without the least mixture of Fiction. Nor is it like a story of Mr *Dampier's*, but fact which may be depended on.

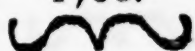
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*A Continuation of the Discourse concerning the General Usefulness of Mathematical Learning; being part of a Lecture read to a Society of Lovers of that Learning.*

**A**Mongst the various Instances we have hitherto given of the usefulness of Mathematical Sciences, in explaining the most obvious Phenomena of Nature; we have given some relating to the Motions of *Animals*: But if we go from these into the *Vegetable* World, we shall find how serviceable the same Principles will be, in explaining the true Reasons of what falls under Observation there likewise.

Plants can no more live without a Circulation of Nutritive Juices, and without the benefit of the Air, than we can, or any other Animals in the World. And therefore to furnish them with these Fluids, that are necessary for their maintainance and growth, 'twas necessary that they should be provided with an *apparatus* of Vessels, both such as should first take in their proper Nourishment out of the Grounds, and such as should afterwards convey and distribute that Nourishment thro' all the various parts of the Plant. And these Vessels we certainly know they have. But now Matter to Nourish them, and Vessels to carry that Matter in, would all signify nothing, without some Mechanick contrivance to distribute that Matter about. The Plants must all hang their Heads, and droop and die, if those Juices can't be rais'd up to circulate thro' the Bodies of them. And therefore the Wisdom of Nature has taken care to provide them with a peculiar sort of Vessels, that contain little or nothing but Air in them, which are dispers'd all over the Bodies of the Plants, and accompany those other Vessels that are to convey that Nourishment. Now as in Animals, the Lungs are the Air Vessels, and by the continual Dilatation and Contraction of the little Bladders of the Lungs,





Lungs, pressing upon the Blood Vessels that lie close to them, the Blood in Animals is helped forwards in its Circulation; so by the reciprocal Contractions and Dilatations of these Air Vessels in Plants, the Juices in the other Vessels that lie near them, are pressed forwards and helped to move on thro' the Body of the Plant.

And this Contraction and Dilatation of the Air Vessels in Plants, is owing to the temper and spring of the Air included in them; which, as 'tis either more rarified or condensed, or any way alter'd by the alterations of the External Air about the Plant, so it either dilates the Vesicles 'tis contained in, or is the occasion of their Contraction. And when they are dilated, they squeeze the Juices forwards that are found at that time in the other Vessels under them; as also when they are contracted, they thereby make room for more Juice to succeed in the room of that which was before pressed forwards: But then any Juice that's once admitted into a Vessel of the Plant, and by the Dilatation of the Air Vessels is pressed upwards, cannot be pressed downwards and so squeez'd out again; for there are certain Mechanick Contrivances called Valves, which easily admit the Liquors to go upwards, but shutting that way hinder it from going down.

Now if there be any Mathematicks in the contrivance of a Thermometer, there certainly is in the Structure of the Plant; for the Juices in Plants do demonstrably mount upwards, from the very same Principle that the Liquor rises in *Sandorius's* Thermometer. Thus 'tis in every Plant that grows, both great and small, even the tallest Cedar of *Lebanon*, as well as the vilest Shrub or blade of Grass, is nourish'd and maintain'd after this Mechanical manner. They live, they grow, and thrive by that grand Principle of an Equilibrium, which both in Solids and Fluids does all the wonderful Things in Nature.

And having mentioned the Thermometer, we may say farther, how necessary Mathematical Skill is, to judge rightly of the Effects of that Instrument; as also of Barometers, Hygrosopes, Invers'd Syphons, the Hydrostatical Bubbles, and several other contrivances of the like Nature. These are most of them things of as great use and benefit to Human Life, as they are fine and pleasing in themselves. 'Tis very profitable for

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us to know the alterations of the Air about us, when 'tis hotter and when 'tis colder, when heavier and when lighter, when big with Rain and Storms, and when it promises serene and fair Weather. But now it may be thought very strange, that the rising and falling of a little Liquor in a Tube, should be a presage of any such Changes to come, or a Sign of any such now at the present: What's the Mercury or the Spirit of Wine a kin to the Air and the Clouds, that the Motions of the one should inform me of the Motions of the other? If a Man should have recourse to the old exploded Principles of Sympathy and Antipathy, it would be a hard thing to find out a Sympathy between Air and Quicksilver, the lightest and the densest Fluids in all our World. But setting aside all that Jargon, those Effects are plainly demonstrable from the Gravitation and Pressure of Fluids, and the Doctrine of an Equilibrium. Any Fluids that communicate freely with one another, will press according to their Specific Gravities, and continue to do so till they have reduced one another into such a State, as the Equilibrium (according to the proportion of their Specific Gravities) requires; and so will any Solids and Fluids pressing one another do the same. Fluids will press against Fluids, and so make one another rise and fall, till the Equilibrium be obtained; and Solid Bodies in like manner will press in Fluids, and so sink or swim, either in whole or in part, till the ponderations and pressures are equal. And 'tis certain that this one Principle rightly applied, will bring out every Theorem in Mechanics, Statics and Hydrostatics, and account for all the Appearances or Matters of Fact that present themselves to us in either of those Sciences. But then all these things are the result of good reasoning upon the Mathematical Doctrine of Proportion, and the Geometry of Surfaces and Solids, without which 'twould be impossible ever to find out any of them; and 'tis, I think, a fair consequence from thence, that without some share of that skill, they can never be understood.

And to these Phenomena last mentioned, we may add those of the Air Pump, our common Pump, the Wind Gun Bellows, the compressing and condensing Engines, and others of that Class; all which shew as surprising effects, either of the Gravitation or Compression of the Air, and such as are not to be explain'd but by the help of those Mathematical Principles, which



which are concerned in the very Production of the Phenomena themselves. The Air Pump indeed has alone discovered more Philosophical truths (and consequently done more to deliver the World from a multitude of very Unphilosophical Notions) than any contrivance besides. 'Twas this Engine gave us first an Ocular Demonstration of the Foolishness of that old Doctrine, of Natures being afraid of a Vacuum; for all those Phenomena that they attributed to the fear and dread of a Vacuum, are manifestly the Effects of the weight and spring of the Air.

This Engine has taught us that the Air is an Elastick Body, and that when compress'd or squeez'd, it does by its own Natural Spring endeavour to restore itself, as all other Springy Bodies do.

This Engine has shewn us how necessary Air is for the Conservation of Life in all Animal Bodies; nay, and for the Preservation of the Vegetable Life in Plants too, since a Plant if depriv'd of the Influence and Benefit of the Air, will neither live nor thrive; but the circulating Juices will be deprived of their Motion, and the Plant will languish; even as we see Animals will be suffocated, and die Convulsive, if they are placed in a Receiver, and the Air be drawn out. Farther, from this Engine we learn how necessary Air is for the preservation of our Fire, without it would all be extinguish'd, and we could have none to serve our occasions in the extremities of the severest cold Weather: And 'tis demonstrable that the burning of our Fire, and the rising up of the Flame into the Conical Figure that we see it does in Candles, and all other brisk Flames; that this, I say, is the certain effect of the gravitation of the Air, and its rushing in that way, where it finds the least force to resist its motion; and all this from the known Laws of Staticks, and the grand Principle of an Equilibrium. Again, this Machine has informed us of what use the Air is to us in the point of Hearing, since it serves to convey and propagate all sorts of Sounds to us, and without it we should either not hear at all, or the noise of a Cannon would be in comparison but like the beat of a Watch, if the Air about us were exhausted, and we could be suppos'd to live in that State. Again, we have come to know by this Engine of what use the Air is in the conservation, production and alteration of Colours, since there

there are several Chymical Liquors whose Colours by going and coming, upon the loss and recovery of the circumambient Air, do manifestly shew the concern the Air has with them. But besides, the Air by its properties of Gravitation, and the Elastick force, has a vast influence in the heightning and perfecting almost all sorts of Chymical Operations and Experiments, as an Ingenious *German* Chymist has demonstrated in a particular Tract to that purpose. Now I mention these things (and a thousand more to the same effect might be mentioned) to no other end, but only to shew, how necessary Mathematical Principles are to give us the true notions and reasons of all these Phenomena.

And I might shew further, in several very obvious, and some of them very remarkable Phenomena of Nature, how that Universal Principle of Statics takes place and does all. 'Tis by this Principle, that we and all Animals else do live and breath. By the help of the Pectoral and Intercostal Muscles we enlarge the cavity of the Thorax or Breast, and the Air that is then in the Vesicles of the Lungs, being in a very weak and rarified state, or at least, there being but very little of it there (the most part being blown out by the foregoing expiration) that Portion which remains in the Lungs, is not able to defend it self against the force of the external Air, which therefore finding but a small resistance, rushes in by the force of its own gravity, thro all the little branches of the Wind-pipe, and so blows up the vesicles of the Lungs. Then the Breast is contracted again, the vesicles of the Lungs are compressed, and all the Air is blown out; and this is what we call Breathing: Thus also 'tis that we suck any thing into our Mouths, for the Liquor is driven into our Mouths not by any mysterious Principle of Suction or Attraction, but by the meer gravitation of the Air upon the surface of that Liquor we drink. 'Tis by the same Principle also that our Flesh rises under a Cupping-Glass, or by any other Engines that are used for that sort of operation; and the pain that we feel in those cases is the effect of the gravitating pressure of the Air.

Again, we observe in Fishes, that they can sink or swim, rise up to the top or fall down to the bottom of the Water as they please. Now this they could never do, had they not a power of altering the Equilibrium of their Bodies, with a mass of Water of the same Bulk, just as they will themselves.

For



For a body that is plac'd in a Fluid, must settle and keep that place its own Specifick Gravity allows it in that Fluid, according to the Laws of Hydrostaticks : Neither is it possible for it to ascend or descend, higher or lower in the Fluid, without either its own Specifick Gravity, or the Specifick Gravity of the Fluids be altered. Now the Fishes have a certain vesicle or bladder, which is designed to receive a quantity of Air ; and they can let more or less Air into it as they please, and by that means render themselves lighter or heavier, and so rise or fall in the Water according to their occasions. This thing is certainly true in Fact, and that excellent Philosopher *Borelli*, has Mathematically demonstrated the reason of it from the Principles of Hydrostaticks.

Those same Principles of Staticks take place in the Production of all our Winds, and the direction of them in their several Courses. The Wind is a Phenomenon that we justly admire, and its not a little odd that we should have ever now and then such rapid Currents of Air over our heads, that are so forcible as to throw down all things that stand in their way, as we see sometimes they do. But yet the effects of them are (abating those extravagant Storms and Hurricanes) as useful and profitable to us, as the Causes of them may seem strange and wonderful : For the Winds dry our Land after excessive Rains, purge the Air of noisome Steams and Vapours, and help our Ships to Sail at Sea. Now all these, both gentle Winds, and rude Storms and Hurricanes, are the undoubted Effects of that forementioned Pressure and Gravitation of this Fluid that we call our Air ; for wherever the Balance is lost in any one part or Region of the Air, thither will the Air rush in, from those parts where 'tis strongest and most forcible, to restore that Equilibrium that is lost ; so that whatever cause weakens the Spring, or rarifies the Air in any Region of the Atmosphere, when this happens, a Flux or Torrent of Air must force itself in that way, more or less violently, according as the resistance it has to encounter in that Quarter, is greater or less. And these Currents of Air are what we call Wind, whose rise and motion is purely the result of these Mechanical Principles.

But

But perhaps it may seem stranger, if a Man should assert, that 'tis to this Universal Principle of Staticks, that we owe the Fruitfulness of our Earth, our Crops of Corn, and the Growth of our Fruits and Vegetables, and consequently all the main Comforts and Supports of Life. But there is no difficulty in making this out; for what would become of the Fruits and Products of our Earth, if it were not for Rain and Vapours? We have no *Nilus* here to overflow our Land, and serve instead of kindly Showers from Heaven. And there are but two Rivers in the World that I know of, that do, to any purpose, overflow their respective Countries, and make up the want of Rain, in those scorching Climates, where the Clouds won't afford them any, and those are the *Nilus* and the *Niger*. But what then must other Regions do, that have no such Rivers; if they are denyed the benefit of Rain? Now the Vapours rise, and the Rain descends by this sole Principle: The little parts of Water attenuated by the heat and action of the Sun are lifted up from the surface of the Water; and being render'd specifically lighter than the circumambient Air, do consequently swim in the Air, by the Principles of Hydrostaticks; and thus mounting upwards reside there in the form of Vapours. But then when these lighter Bodies or Vapours, swimming thus about the Air are by any accidental cause driven or compressed together (as they may by Winds, and a great many other causes partly known to us and partly unknown) being thus crowded together they run into little Drops or Globules, which Globules, being close and compact, and consequently specifically heavier than the Air, in which they are, do consequently by the rules of Hydrostaticks fall down to the Earth; just as any body will sink or descend in a Medium that is specifically lighter than itself.

Thus do our Winds blow, our Vapours rise, and our Rains fall Mathematically; and so do all the other Springs and Powers of Nature act from the same Principles, as might be particularly demonstrated, if we took time to consider them. But these things already hinted shew sufficiently the use of those Sciences in Nature.



*The Life of Dr. Edward Brown, Physitian to King Charles the II. to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and President to the Colledge of Physicians.*

**D**R. *Edward Brown* was a Physitian who seem'd to Inherit his Wit and good Humour, as well as his Profession; he was Born in the City of *Norwich* at a time when his Father, *Sir Thomas Brown*, flourish'd there. The old Gentleman acquired both a plentiful Estate and a great Reputation by his Business; but his being Author of that Treatise, entitled, *Religio Medici*, made an addition to the Esteem the World had of him before, and establish'd him in the Character of a Prudent, Ingenious and Good Man. If the Father was so happy as to attain such Qualities as render'd him agreeable to all Mankind: The Son was no less Successful, and perchance for Wit, Address and Knowledge in Physick, he went beyond all his Predecessors. In his Tender Years the Progress he made in Learning was extraordinary, and indeed Providence blest his Youth in a most particular manner, by allotting him at once so able and indulgent a Master in the Person of his Father. 'Twas from his Instructions that *Dr. Brown* imbib'd several useful Notions, with a respect to his Conduct and Business, and tho such Precepts did not absolutely make him what he was, yet they very much contributed to that Reputation which he afterwards acquired in the World. He went to the University very early, not without giving his Friends a Prospect of that good Fortune he was Born to, and amongst Strangers sought for an addition to that Knowledge he had learn'd at Home. He study'd there not long, being desirous of Travel, as well then as in his riper Years, after he had made all the Inquiries into Nature he was able to do on this side of the Water. He took a turn into *Holland*, and applied himself to  
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the Study of Physick at the celebrated City of *Leyden*. This is a Mart for Physicians, and there's few Gentlemen of the Faculty, but some time or other pay their Court to this darling Town of *Æsculapius*. The Reputation *Sr Thomas Brown* had acquired all over *Europe*, render'd the Visit of the Son more acceptable to those Gentlemen of Learning, which resided there. The Young Noviciate found himself extreamly carest by the ablest Doctors of the University, and they were very free in communicating to him several weighty Secrets in the Profession, the Knowledge of which had cost them several Years Labour and Experience. I don't find that *Dr. Brown* commenc'd at *Leyden*, whatever might induce him to wave the Civilities which were offer'd him there, I shan't determine, but after a very short stay he returned into *England* and took his Degrees. His first beginning to Practice was some time after the Restoration, when Patients and Fees were more numerous than they are now. Tho the Parts of Learning, Fortune and Merit of *Dr. Brown*, as well as his Fathers Character, might, as one would have imagin'd, have easily induc'd the Doctor into an extraordinary Practice, yet there were some Reasons which at first clogg'd his Wings from mounting, and which kept him back till those difficulties were evaded or surmounted. When this Gentleman first began his Career, he found himself extreamly embarrass'd with the Reputation which Doctor *Lower*, *Sir Charles Scarborough*, and Doctor *Charlton* had acquir'd. These Physicians were so noted, that the Younger Sons of *Æsculapius* seem'd to be quite disinherited, and the boldest of them all could expect no Patrimony from the God of Physick, till their happy Rivals departed; yet notwithstanding these Difficulties and the popular Applause, which at that time fix'd its Residence with those great Men I have mentioned, *Dr. Brown* forc'd himself into a general Esteem, more by his proper Merit than any other Felicities of Fortune. His Reputation encreas'd with his Years, and he became in a little time Physician to the most considerable for Quality in both Sexes. The late Lord *Buckhurst*, afterwards Earl of *Dorset* and *Middlesex*, did him the Honour to consult him upon all Occasions, when his Lordship happened to be indispos'd; and when the Doctor did not wait on him in the Capacity of a Physician, he attended that Lord as his Friend, and



and his Lordship found his Conversation as entertaining as his Physick was wholesome. About this time Dr. *Short* began to make a figure in the World, and this Gentleman was the only Person who seem'd to be of equal Merit with Dr. *Brown*; but far from being Enemies to one other, they agreed in a mutual friendship which lasted as long as Heaven permitted so just and good a Catholick as Dr. *Short* to live. Their Esteem for one another was sincere without underhand Practices, or mean Arts which too often used by our Modern Collegians: Their Humours were gay and diverting, and often when their Prescriptions fail'd, they found away to divert their Splenetic Patients, without fatigues of Physick, or Charges of ungrateful Receipes. My Lord *Dorset's* Acquaintance with Dr. *Brown*, brought him several other considerable Patients, and the whole Court and Quality of *England*, generally speaking, made use of him as often as their Indispositions required a Physician, particularly my Lady *Dutche's* of *Portsmouth*, a Lady Generous enough to her Servants, had often recourse to his Remedies when she was Sick, or in a declining State of Health, and found fresh Vigour and Beauty by the Medicines he prescrib'd her. Her Grace to do her Justice, notwithstanding the Reflections of the *English* Nation, took a pleasure in being serv'd by Persons of Merit, and always took care to advance the Fortune of such who appeared to her considerable for their Abilities in their respective Stations. By this Ladies Interest Dr. *Brown* was often consulted by King *Charles* the II. and that Prince, who was as much a Gentleman in his Temper as any Person in the Court of *England*, frequently sent for Doctor *Brown*, as much to divert his Mind from melancholy Ideas, as to consider about the Health of his Person. His Majesty took so great a liking to this Gentleman, that he caus'd him to be Sworn Physician to his Person, and trusted him with the Care of his Health even to his very last Minute. What seems extremely remarkable in the Life of Dr. *Brown* is, that he had an Art to render himself agreeable to and trusted by all Opinions of Men, by *Roman* Catholicks, Church of *England* men, and Dissenters, how much soever the Parties differ'd from his Religion, which was that of the Church of *England*, they still agreed in their Sentiments of him, and all Persons allow'd him to be a Man of Honour, Judgment and Integrity.

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'Tis true, about this time his Cotemporary and Friend Dr. *Short* seem'd rather to have a greater Practice at Court than Dr *Brown*, but this was occasioned not perchance so much by his superior Worth and Abilities as by his Religion, which was that of a *Roman Catholick*, a Religion very fashionable towards the End of the Reign of King *Charles II.* During the sickness of that Monarch he gave his constant attendance, and by his means, and another Gentleman's now living, the World is acquainted with a Tragedy the unnaturalness of which can hardly be parallel'd in the History of all Ages : In this he had better fortune than his Friend Dr *Short*, who was conscious of the same Secret, and made no scruple of divulging it, and who at last fell a sacrifice to the Party he had disoblighd. The Government changed upon the Death of King *Charles*, and King *James* succeeded, the Revolution soon after happen'd, yet the various turns of the State affected him but little, either in his Temper or Practice, he continued brisk and agreeable in his Humour, and the most considerable of both Sexes were still his Patients ; he was far from being mercenary or griping in his Nature, reasonably content with his Patrimonial Estate, and that which he had justly got by his Practice, he look'd after no more, but enjoy'd himself and his Friend, as often as his leisure would give him leave : In all his Converse with the Sick and Healthy he avoided that Morose Malancholy Air which some of our Learned Physitians very much affect, and which no doubt often injures an effeminate Patient, who think they read their own fate in the presaging looks of the Doctor.

Upon the Death of one of the Physicians of *St Bartholomews* Hospital he was elected by the Governours to fill up that vacancy, and behav'd himself with that Tenderness, Regard and Charity for the Sick, which his own Natural Goodness no less than their deplorable Condition inclin'd him to. Nor was this the only Trust which he discharg'd with Honour and Reputation ; he pass'd thro' the several Degrees which entitl'd him to be President of the College of *Physitians*, with a such publick Spirit and Candor, that the Learned Members which compos'd that Venerable Body, thought him the properest Person to perform the Duties required in the President of their College, and according they confer'd upon him that Dignity, which he enjoy'd



joy'd without the Envy of his Contemporaries. Nor was their Choice immature or unfortunate. Dr. *Baown* had all the good Qualities requisite for his discharging with Honour the Functions of so Important a Post; he had Judgment enough in his Profession to Merit the Eminent Station he was in, he had the Prudence requisite to moderate the Councils of the Gentlemen of the College, and Charity enough by his own example to Influence others to Actions generous tho' unprofitable.

Thus when he had liv'd for several Years one of the most Eminent Physicians of the Age, and in several Qualities and Stations acted with a universal Applause, he fell into a lingering Sickness, occasioned by a Complication of Distempers, of which he dy'd after several Months Indisposition, and taking all the Remedies that his own Skill or the assistance of our most learned Physicians could suggest; but Life after all, as Mr. *Cowley* observes in his *Pyndarick Ode* address'd to Sir *Charles Scarborough*, is an incurable Disease, and there's no dispute if the deepest Penetration into the Secrets of Nature could have arrested Death, Dr. *Brown* would have stood as fair for Immortality as any Person that Antiquity or our Modern Ages have produc'd, but there's no defence to be made against that invincible Tyrant, and the story of *Æson* is a Fable which our Virtuoso's could never imitate. His desire of Learning was such, that he travell'd as far as *Germany*, to make himself Master of some Secrets he could not so well acquire at Home. He has given the World a very Ingenious and Judicious account of his Observation made in that Country and in *Hungary*, but his Reflections are not like the Criticisms of a Judicious Author upon the City of *Paris*, but contain Remarks entertaining and profitable. As he was a Physician so he wrote like a Physician, not amusing the Publick with the Laws, Policies, Government and Constitutions of those Imperial Kingdoms: He turned his Pen to the description of the Minerals and Medicines found and used in those Clymates. Every Body who did him Justice allowed him a good Judge of Nature, so he took care to write of that which he was best able to give an account of. He dy'd in the 64th Year of his Age, leaving behind him a plentiful Estate and several Children, regretted by all Persons who had the Honour of his Acquaintance.

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tance: 'Tis remarkable that Dr *Brown* was a Gentleman who never made use of any pretended Arcana's, nor had the Vanity to set up for particular Receipts, as some Quacks of Honour now pretend to. His Gains were regular and just, without a Reflection upon his Character.

*F I N I S.*

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